

# Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

The more the country finds out about Mr. Baine, the more relieved it should, and doubtless feel at his removal from a position in which he could have inflicted such injury upon it as must have resulted from a foreign war, to which he was hurrying it with rapid strides when his power came to an end. Time, the great revealer, is exposing Mr. Baine in his true colors, and when he shall be exhibited in his naked truth, the people will entertain the same opinion of him that Mr. Knott expressed during the Credit Mobilier investigation, which, rendered in language readable to ears polite, was that he is the greatest rascal the country has produced. He drove Conkling out of the Senate, and in doing so got the advantage of a better man, but as the latter is, but they are now upon equal terms, and if merit be the measure of eventual success, which it is not, the tables will be turned.

Every man who is informed about Virginia affairs knows that the sole effective principle of readjustment is love of office. If Mr. Fowler, the readjuster Speaker of the House of Delegates be correct, and there is nothing so far to show that he is not, that principle will be eminently successful, for he says:

"At the close of this session every office in Virginia will be in possession of the readjuster party, except the Supreme Court, which will follow next January. We will have the Governor, Legislature, all the heads of departments, the Supreme Court, the Circuit and County Courts, the Asylums, Colleges, and Free School System."

But what will the true friends of the State say about Mr. Fowler's calculations upon the facts that the courts, asylums, colleges and free schools are prostituted to party purposes and conducted in the interest of readjustment?

Mr. Riddleberger denies statements made by his colleagues in the Virginia Senate, and then objects to a reference to the official reports to see whether they are true or not. He also introduces investigating resolutions, but he is not appointed in the way to put his facts, though he is the chairman of it, before the people, and says he will not testify before it. Such behavior may be tolerated in the Virginia Senate, but Mr. Riddleberger will find that it "won't do" when he takes his seat in the United States Senate.

The Richmond Whig says:

"For Messrs. the aristocracy here is nevermore any more or forgiveness." And this, too, for no other reason than the fact that Mr. Massey, who is a heavily bonded officer, would not allow an irrepressible caucus, at the bidding of the boss, to appoint his clerks. This is a fair sample of readjuster liberalism."

**City School Board.**

All the members of the Board who were in the city and well enough to be out, attended promptly last evening, and the Board was called to order by the Clerk, Present: Messrs. Beach, Carno, Fendall, Gregory, Herbert, Leadbeater, McLean, Snowden and Whitlsey, and the Superintendent of Schools.

The chairman being absent, on motion of Mr. Beach, Mr. Snowden was elected chairman pro tem, and the Clerk read the minutes.

Superintendent Carno reported that, in accordance with the order of the Board, he had issued an order directing the vaccination of all pupils of the public schools by the 13th inst., and that from returns received from the teachers, he found that in the white schools 348 pupils had been vaccinated in January, 248 had been vaccinated very recently, and 25, all of them but four very small children, had never been vaccinated at all. The returns from some of the colored schools were less definite, but he knew that a large number had been vaccinated, and that of whom 10 were girls and 44 boys had never been vaccinated at all. The cause he understood to be the extreme poverty of their parents, and he really did not see how it was to be gained by the exercise by the Board of its only power to the premises, their exclusion from the school; they would be still in the city, and should smallpox be imported here would still be a menace to the city.

Mr. Gregory thought there was additional danger in their being in the schools and, upon his motion, all unvaccinated children were ordered to be suspended until vaccinated, on the 1st of February, and the Superintendent was requested to call the attention of the City Council to the necessity of having poor children vaccinated. Mr. Herbert stated that he was authorized to offer \$1000 for the lot on the northwest corner of Columbus and Cameron streets, and moved that the Finance Committee be directed to sell it for that price.

Several members said it was with much more and, on motion of Mr. Leadbeater, the motion was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2, instead of 1000, when it appeared that the Finance Committee was already authorized to sell it for that sum, Mr. Herbert withdrew his motion.

The annual election of officers being then in order, Mr. Beach nominated Mr. Snowden for chairman, but Mr. Snowden declined, saying that he had been chairman before, and he thought officers should rotate. He had spoken to several of the trustees, and they had all agreed to elect Mr. Beach, whom he therefore nominated. Mr. Beach said he could not serve and insisted on the nomination of Mr. Snowden, who then nominated Mr. Herbert. He having declined, Mr. Carno nominated Mr. McLean, who, also, declined, when Mr. Herbert nominated Mr. Gregory, who followed the example of the rest. At length, Mr. Snowden was elected and accepted under protest.

On motion of Mr. Whitlsey, Hubert Snowden was unanimously re-elected clerk.

It was then ordered that the clerk inform the City Council that a vacancy exists in the office of trustee for the 4th Ward and request an election to fill the vacancy.

The Board then adjourned.

The Readjuster members of the General Assembly, in caucus last night, agreed upon a bill which provides for a change in the present system of appointing commissioners in chancery. It transfers the appointing power from the judges of courts to the governor. The caucus also nominated J. L. Kirby for judge of Nelson county, and Charles G. Dawson for judge of Prince William. The caucus then adjourned to meet again Monday night.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1882.

Mr. Scoville, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, will make a motion before Judge Cox for a new trial in the Guiteau case. It will be determined probably next week, but nobody supposes it will be granted, as very little reliance is placed upon the reports about the jury having read newspapers during the progress of the trial. The court is *in banc* while the case will go on the exceptions taken during the trial will set the case at as early a date as possible compatible with the simplest time for the defense to prepare it.

The House War Claims Committee agreed yesterday to report unfavorably upon the claim of James Anderson, of Virginia, for compensation for articles taken for the use of the federal army during the war. This will probably be the fate of nearly all the claims before the committee, as men of all parties look askance upon such claims, and nobody but the claimants and their agents seems at all anxious that they should be paid.

Lieutenant Governor John F. Lewis is in the city to-day. It is rumored that should the readjusters succeed in getting back to their old enough of their bolters to make a tie, Mr. Lewis will take his seat as President of the Senate of that State and out the deciding vote. It is understood that Mr. L. L. Lewis, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, a brother of the Lieutenant Governor, whose term has expired, will be reappointed. It is reported from Richmond that charges have already been preferred against Mr. Massey, Auditor of Virginia, and that it is certain the readjusters will in some way or other effect his removal from office.

Judge Garrison, member of the House from the 1st Virginia district, received a letter from one of his constituents in King George county to-day stating that certain parties in that county had recently withdrawn the negative or evil electricity from a child at the moment of his birth, and that by the power they had of shooting it through the air without the medium of a wire they were producing death and destruction in that county and in other portions of the country at a fearful rate. In consequence of their great power and wonderful use of it, the writer thinks that Congressional interference is necessary, and requests the Judge to introduce a bill with reference to the matter at as early a day as possible.

The House Committee on Pensions, which is now considering the bill for grant pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war and their widows, will probably, as a member says, report upon it favorably. Whether the House will pass it is by no means so certain.

Col. Alfred Sides is being urged by his friends for his old place as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to be vacated by the resignation of Senator Gorman, but it is supposed that Mr. Colton will be appointed, as he is understood to be the favorite of Mr. Gorman, whose influence in such matters is powerful in Maryland.

The position of Mrs. Maria Underwood, recently introduced in the Senate, is the same old one that has been before the Senate for some years. It is for the salary of her husband, the late Judge Underwood, ex U. S. Senator from Virginia, for the term for which he was elected by the Alexandria Legislature, but not a day of which he served because he was not admitted. Mr. Joseph Sagar, however, who was the Judge's lawyer, was granted his claim for the same term, and the petitioner doesn't see why the same favor should not be shown to her.

For the first time in many years the U. S. Supreme Court is in session on Saturday. The oldest law firm in the city has been there when it meets on Monday it can take its usual recess, which this year will be until the 27th proximo.

## Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Va., January 27.—It is said now that the Mahone readjusters are getting the Administration to wait upon Senator Wigfall, of Hanover, with the hope of getting him to vote and thereby breaking the deadlock upon the matter of Auditor of Public Accounts. Senator Wigfall is a straight debt-paying republican and has voted with the debt-payers in the Senate, and with the four readjusters in the Senate who are known as "the big four" now on account of the great power they wield. The fight, it may be safe to say, his by no means ended yet. Mahone is still using all his schemes to upset Massey's friends. He is undoubtedly deeply outraged at the defeat he has met with so far, nor has he diminished his efforts to get the votes of Senators Hale and Williams. He has given up in despair as far as conquering Senators Lybrook and Newberry is concerned. Their utterances have evoked beyond contradiction that they will ever surrender the independent position they held. Senator Newberry's reply to Senator Riddleberger to-day, in which he defended his position by using the very words used by Senator Mahone a year ago, is regarded as one of the most successful and apt pieces of rhetoric in the history of Virginia legislation. There was no going behind it, and Mr. Riddleberger was evidently entirely taken by surprise when the extract was read. Mr. Riddleberger has, even his friends concede, been entirely too heavy in this matter from first to last. While Mahone has endeavored in every way to exist claim upon Massey, he has not only abstained from saying one word against either of the four obnoxious Senators. Three of them have, since the Massey fight, taken part in the deliberations of the readjuster caucus. It is predicted that after the Massey matter is disposed of Mahone will kick the three readjuster Senators out of the caucus and decline to let them say one word in his deliberations. Carcase loud and deep are being uttered against him, but they are not aware of the fact that now, Great situations often make great men. Senator Lybrook until the fight began was scarcely known in the Legislative circle, but since the debates upon the Auditorship he has, by his quick, witty and incisive retorts to Mr. Riddleberger and other Mahone Senators who have opposed him, come to the front as a gentleman whom it will be well not to take for a fool or to think that he is deficient in firmness. And the same may be said of Senator Newberry. He is firm in his convictions and has shown that he can maintain them. As a speaker he is very emphatic. Wigfall and Hale, the other two, have not appeared much on the floor as orators, but in their votes yesterday and to-day they indicated that they had not abandoned their position. STRONGBOW.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

A plot to kill the King of Greece has been unearthed.

A Jewish family, consisting of four persons, were recently massacred in Russia.

The German government opposes an international exhibition in 1885, and it will not probably be held.

The Emperor of Germany has specially thanked Prince Bismarck for his defense of the imperial resort in the Reichstag.

Many Austrian condemnations in Italy govt. have descended, owing to the insurgents committing heinous crimes on their captives.

Gambetta's speech in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday was a very eloquent one, and was applauded even by his political adversaries.

## The Fuddle in the Legislature.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Bailey.

The committee appointed to select a committee to investigate charges of corrupt practices against certain officers of the Senate reported the following as the committee to make the investigation: Senators Riddleberger, Berry, Lybrook, Walker and Stevens.

Mr. Riddleberger emphatically declined to serve on the committee.

Mr. Newberry offered a resolution that the Senate go into the election of a president pro tem, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Elliott. Adopted.

Mr. Newberry then nominated Senator A. M. Lybrook. Mr. Riddleberger nominated Senator H. O. Wood. The vote was taken. Senator Wood voted for Senator Elliott. The roll stood: Wood, 19; Lybrook, 19; Elliott, 1.

There being no election, the roll was called again, with the following result: Lybrook, 19; Wood, 17; Elliott, 1. Mr. Lybrook was declared elected.

Mr. Walker moved a reconsideration, but was voted out of order.

The Chair appointed a committee to inform Mr. Lybrook of his election.

At this Mr. Riddleberger jumped up and offered his resignation as a member of the different committees to which he belonged. He said it was evident that the body was now under the control of the other side, and he thought the majority ought to control the organization of the Senate.

Senator Lybrook said this matter had gone far enough. He had no perception that it would really have gone to the extent it had. He was not competent to fill the place, therefore he would not accept. He then offered his resignation, and thought he was right in so doing. He never would accept an office for which he thought he was disqualified. He checked the members of the Senate for this expression of confidence on the part of the members of both parties. It was a high compliment and he appreciated it.

Mr. Christian offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain if any Senator would accept the place of President pro tem. It was voted out of order.

Mr. Riddleberger then moved the election. Mr. Wood, who was elected, receiving the entire vote cast.

Mr. Lybrook seconded the nomination of Mr. Wood, and Mr. Newberry urged that his nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Wood in accepting the election asked indulgence with any shortcomings. He felt he was not qualified to fill the position so worthily filled by his predecessor.

Mr. Thurman asked Mr. Riddleberger to withdraw his resignation, but that gentleman declined on the ground that the Senate was now under the control of the other side. Mr. Thurman said he was very sorry at this action of the Senator, and he thought he gave up too soon.

Mr. Bailey, readjuster, said: I want simply to say that the objection to the Committee for Cause of Justice still holds the fort.

Mr. Newberry said since the Senator from Shenandoah (Mr. Riddleberger) had said that he would like for him to say by what authority or from what newspaper he read and got the intelligence which enabled him to make his situation against the Senators on this floor. He wanted to know what the Senator meant by his insinuation about Senators leaving the Readjuster ranks and going to the other side of the house. He did not intend to allow any Senator to say that he had gone over to the enemy. He would not have that hurled in his teeth any more. He stood here to speak for himself, he demanded the same privilege of thinking for himself as is enjoyed by every Senator, and the man or the Senator who insinuated that he had gone over to the enemy insisted that which was a falsehood. He stood here the representative of a majority people. He claimed to be a Readjuster. He was elected in the course of his people. They were the power behind the throne.

His position was to be found in the following extract, which he asked the clerk to read, from the Congressional Record. He then handed the clerk an extract from the Congressional Record containing the speech of Senator Mahone.

The clerk read as follows the portion marked by Senator Newberry:

Mahone: "I come here to represent that people, and God willing, I intend to do it according to my best ability and my honest convictions. Whether the discharge of that duty shall lead me to act with the Republican side of this chamber or with the Democratic side, I leave to a caucus."

"There," said Senator Newberry, "is the position of our great leader, Senator Mahone. [Applause.] I am following his course. There is the language of Senator Mahone. I am standing upon the plank the great leader of our party laid down. I am responsible to my people. They are the power behind the throne."

"To them I intend to appeal at the proper time."

The speech of Senator Newberry created a profound impression. Mr. Riddleberger did not answer. There was a pause in the proceedings, the Senators evidently willing to give way and hear what Mr. Riddleberger would say.

Finally Mr. Christian said he was glad to hear that the Senator from Shenandoah was willing to be controlled by the majority of the body. He offered a resolution requesting Mr. Riddleberger to withdraw his resignation. Subsequently upon the assurance of Mr. Riddleberger that he would withdraw his resignation, Mr. Christian withdrew his resolution. Mr. Riddleberger then withdrew his resignation.

The Senate then proceeded to dispose of the regular business, but Mr. Duff Green came in from the House and said that body was ready on its part to proceed with the execution of the joint order for the election of Auditor. This elicited much laughter. Mr. Bailey just before this had offered a resolution informing the House of Delegates that the Senate had broken up the joint order which had for its object the election of an Auditor and other officers. Mr. Bailey was instructed to take the message. He found the House waiting to go on with the election, the Speaker having decided that this was the only thing in order.

The House finally went on with business. Shortly before the adjournment of the Senate Mr. Powell, of Spotsylvania, rose to a question of privilege, and reviewed some of the remarks of Mr. Newberry and defended the course of the Mahone element. He had evidently taken exception to some of the remarks of Mr. Newberry.

His remarks again brought Mr. Newberry to his feet, who said he was not like Captain Scott's crew. They might shoot as much as they please, but he was not going to come down. The language he had used in his previous speech was from one who would not stand by the caucus rule and now proposed to come down here and make me stand by it. The most beautiful sentiment I know is that a man shall practice exactly what he preaches, I am a free man.

Only ask for myself the same privilege that he asked them. They can hurt their anathemas at me. They are like the lightning that strike the adamant—they do not leave a scar or mark on my head. I suppose I am to be assaulted here every day. I intend to act according to the dictates of my own conscience. They are trying by innuendoes to herald to the world, and proclaim on the house-top, that I have gone over and deserted my party and formed an alliance with the other side. It required me to stand up every day of my life and contradict these assertions. I intend to defend myself on this chamber floor, and I want that fact distinctly understood; I intend to speak my sentiments regardless of the consequences. I am getting tired of having to defend my position here day after day. I want it known, and I desire that it shall go out from this chamber, that I intend to meet every insult or insinuation, come from what quarter it may. My reputation is as dear to me and as precious as that of any Senator. I don't care for scrutiny. I want them to scrutinize my acts. I am planting them not for to-day. I intend to make a record that my posterity shall not be ashamed of.

I am fighting for the cardinal principles of my party. I want it known that I will die in the front before I will surrender one of the principles of that party, and when Senators rise on this floor and make their insinuations I intend to reply to them. I do not turn my head back on anything. I am not made of stuff that you can twist around your fingers. I am not one of those fluctuating politicians. I have stood from the beginning of this fight, for I was one of the very first who unfurled the banner, and I have always stood in the front and don't intend to be driven to the rear by any efforts of anybody. The Senate adjourned after the discussion of the Richmond and Danville bill.

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Believing that a fitting response for the ashes of the dead, particularly of the patriotic dead, is a testimonial of the Christian people of a people; we at the close of the war while our fields were yet desolate, our farms uncultivated, and our homes in ruins, found a plot of ground for our heroic dead, and with living hands we gathered from the blackened plains, the sunny hillsides and deep ravines around Ball Run, the ashes of hundreds of the heroes of the first and second battles of Manassas; and there our soldiers from the tide water mountain slopes of Virginia, and from the cotton fields and orange groves of farther South are to-day quietly keeping the long vigil of death.

But there are still little mounds in our fields and woods, mile-stones on the road of historic past, that when we see them, silently, tenderly, say "Remember us." The place where hastily and with tears we laid our "warrior dead" now sadly needs repair and improvement, and situated as it is, in plain view of the great thoroughfare between North and South, we feel that strangers may suppose us lacking in respect towards our patriotic dead—But we are few in numbers, and we are poor, here on the first great battle field of war, we may say the great battle-field of the whole war, for long years we were ground under the iron heel of advancing and retreating armies, all our energies are now needed in sustaining the living, and we are unable to make the burial place of our martyred heroes, a fitting one.

These dead are not ours, but the martyred sons of the whole South, and we ask you, sons and daughters of the South, to contribute as you are able towards making this respectful for their ashes a fitting one,—to at least aid us in a fence, to making needed repairs, beautifying the grounds and erecting a monument to the memory of our fallen heroes—if you will thus aid us it shall be our joy and pride to keep their memories erect and tenderly their graves—this camp of death and burial ones.

H. L. JORDAN.

President Manassas Memorial Association.

The above appeal is commended to the people of the South particularly, and all funds donated can be sent to Col. Arthur Herbert, of the firm of Burke and Herbert, of this city, by whom they will be applied to the objects of the association. Papers throughout the South are requested to quote the appeal.

**In the Whole History of Medicine**

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as ALEX'S CHERRY EXTRACT, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY EXTRACT extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is especially certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**

The following is a list of the letters remaining at the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Jan. 28. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Brown, Mrs. Annette M. Morris, Bn. Co. 104th Regt. U. S. Inf., 114 King street.

Campbell, Miss Ida M. Ryan, Miss Minnie G. Smith, Mrs. Arceles Smith, Mrs. Rebecca Lee, Mr. Judson Taylor, Mr. McDevitt, James Walker, Agents.

Lewis McKENZIE, P. M.

**COMMERCIAL.**

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, January 28.—The receipts of grain continue light. Flour is steady and firm. Wheat sold in small lots to-day at 110 for Fall, 145 for mixed and 145 for Lancaster. A few lots of white Corn brought 63. Nothing doing in Rye or Oats.

**PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.**

MINIATURE ALMANAC, JAN. 28, 1882

Sun rises..... 7 51 Sun sets..... 6 19

1st 23 114 King street

2nd 23 114 King street

3rd 23 114 King street

4th 23 114 King street

5th 23 114 King street

6th 23 114 King street

7th 23 114 King street

8th 23 114 King street

9th 23 114 King street

10th 23 114 King street

11th 23 114 King street

12th 23 114 King street

**MARRIED.**

At Oak Dale, near Greenwell, Va., January 17th, 1882, by Rev. B. P. Dulin, LUTHER A. AKBRE and Miss EMMA L., only daughter of Rev. E. L. Dulin, deceased, all of Prince William county.

**DIED.**

In this city, January 27th, 1882, NELLIE WHEELER, daughter of William and Elizabeth Murray, in the 6th year of her age. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from her parents' residence, 123 King street.—[Lynchburg and Fredericksburg papers please copy.]

After a short illness, at his residence at Amsterville, Rappahannock county, Va., Thursday morning, January 19th, DR. JOHN A. ADAMS, aged 66 years.

**WINDOW SHADES** from 10 cents to \$1; SCOTCH HOLLAND and other colors and patterns to fit windows of all sizes at TENNESON & CO'S, 114 King street.

**CARINET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES** from 10 cents to \$5, and **PORTRAIT FRAMES** from \$3 to \$5, at TENNESON & CO'S, 114 King street.

## Legislative.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced by Mr. Lovell to declare valid certain contracts concerning railroad equipments and rolling stock and other personal property to be used in and about the operations of any railroad; and to amend the Code in relation to the execution of a writ of the third story of the public free school building in the town of Front Royal.

The bill to prevent frauds upon the Commonwealth and the holders of her securities in the collection and disbursement of revenues, was taken up for the purpose of correcting some errors which had occurred in the engrossment and printing of the bill. The corrections were made.

The Senate took up and passed the bill authorizing certain citizens of Stafford county to construct a bridge near Falmouth.

In the House of Delegates bills were introduced to amend the Code in relation to regulations against contagious diseases in public schools and for the vaccination of the pupils thereof; and to amend the Code in relation to the compulsory vaccination.

The bill to amend the code, in relation to catching fish for the purpose of manufacturing them into oil and manure was by a vote of 49 to 34 ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

**SALARIES OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.**—A bill introduced in the Legislature to amend and re-enact the 13th section of chapter 78, Code of 1873, in relation to the pay of county superintendents of schools, has been reported from the Committee on Schools and Colleges with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill provides that "the compensation of county superintendents shall be fixed according to the population in their respective counties or districts, to be paid in quarterly installments out of the State school fund. The said superintendents shall each receive twenty dollars for each thousand population under their respective jurisdictions, for the first ten thousand, rising fractions less than five hundred; and ten dollars for